

NEWELL TALKS ABOUT HIS WORK

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Mr. Newell's address descriptive of the reclamation work in the arid regions of the United States, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, at the Hawaiian Opera House last evening, was very well attended. There was a good house and the most attentive interest. Boxes were reserved and occupied by Governor Frear and his party, officers of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Merchants' Association, and of the Commercial Club. The audience was representative, and included very many people of prominence.

Governor Frear in introducing the subject and the speaker said that it had been supposed that the public domain in the United States was so large that everyone who wanted could secure 160 acres of farming land practically by asking for it, for generations yet to come. But it had been found that there, as here, large as the public domain is, because of its arid character or for other reasons, most of this domain is unfitted for homesteads or for cultivation. Because of this great works have been undertaken and are now being undertaken under the direction of our great President, to fit areas of this land for cultivation and for homes and homesteads.

"We in these islands," continued the Governor, "should be appreciative of this work for we must know that of all our industries the sugar industry is the principal one and of our sugar crop half of it is raised on arid lands that have been reclaimed at great cost, \$15,000,000."

"The United States Reclamation service is under the Department of the Interior at the head of which is Secretary Garfield. When Mr. Garfield was here he was so impressed with what appeared to him the possibilities of reclamation here that he asked Mr. Newell to come here and go over the ground. Both Secretary Garfield and Mr. Newell have long desired that this work should be extended to this Territory, and they will do all that they can to secure favorable action by Congress. If this is secured and there seems little doubt that it can be, it will mean that millions of dollars will be spent here in reclaiming land and making it fit for diversified industries and homes."

"I have very great pleasure in introducing to you Mr. Newell who is at the head of this service and who will tell you something of the work that has been done."

"It is a pleasure to me," began Mr. Newell, "to tell something of the great work which is being done. I came here at the request of Secretary Garfield to study conditions and accomplishments here. For while the end is the same and the principles underlying all such enterprises are much the same, means and methods are different, and we might well expect to get sidelights from what is being done here on what we are doing there."

"It is just twenty years ago this month that Congress passed an act authorizing an investigation as to just what extent the arid region might be reclaimed. Twenty years is a long time in the life-work of a man, but it is only the beginning of this great work which will be the life-work of many men for many years to come. It is just twenty years since I received my appointment as an engineer in this work and I have been connected with it practically ever since."

"I have been enjoying your islands for the past several weeks. You know we on the mainland have such a broad area to attract our attention that when any of us happens to realize that there are parts of our country outside of the continental boundaries we take all the pride of original discovery in them. I have been interested in the problems of reclamation that have been presented to you to solve and in the way you have solved them. But the principles underlying them are the same as those we have had to deal with."

It was in 1901 that President Roosevelt recommended to Congress that the proceeds from the sale of the public domain be set aside for the purpose of reclaiming other portions of the public domain. The purpose of this reclamation is to make homes for citizens. It is not merely to put this much additional land under productive cultivation. It isn't to enable men to get rich or even engage in productive industry. But the only real and satisfying reason why the government should take up these reclamation projects is to enable citizens to create homes. For it has dawned on us that the safety of Democratic institutions, or of Republican institutions, call them what you will, depends on those who are living on the land and cultivating it with an interest in it, and producing

the raw material to be worked up in the factories in the East. The safety of our institutions depends on these very much more than it does on the people who live in flats and tenement houses. As Edward Everett Hale has put it, no man ever yet took up his musket in defence of his boarding-house; and shouldering a musket in defence of them is one of the ways a man may be called on to prove his devotion.

Mr. Newell said that in the pictures he would present he should attempt to show conditions as they were before anything was done, the progress of the work done, and the results where projects had been completed and results achieved. A number of pictures were shown of land before irrigation and cultivation and afterwards and of crops of melons, alfalfa and other products.

A map of the western portion of the United States was then thrown on the screen showing an area equal to two-fifths of the whole area of the United States, and including parts of Texas, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Montana and the Dakotas, and the whole of the states and territories west of these where farming without irrigation could be carried on only in comparatively small areas. In California, of course, and in Oregon and Washington there were much larger areas of this kind than in the other states, and here also there were large forest areas which were being homesteaded, although not agricultural land, to be afterwards sold to the lumbermen, until President Roosevelt had withdrawn them from settlement and combined in forest reserves selling the timber where proper, but leaving the land for further afforestation.

Another map was shown on which were pointed out the reclamation projects that have been undertaken. These were very small in comparison with the whole area. In New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming and other states from a half to nine-tenths of the whole area of the state is still public domain. Reclamation can only make something like two per cent of the whole area suitable for cultivation. But if it does this it will make possible a population west of the Mississippi as large as that east of it. These reclaimed tracts make possible the development of grazing and of mining low grade ores around them that would not be possible otherwise. Pictures were shown of the project near Phoenix, Arizona, where a dam across the Gila river will reclaim about 200,000 acres of land surrounding Phoenix. Another project shown was that near Yuma where a dam across the Colorado river will reclaim about 60,000 acres. Incidentally Mr. Newell explained the break in the Colorado river which filled the Salton Sink and made it necessary for the Southern Pacific to remove its tracks three times.

The next project shown was one involving the storage of flood waters by the creation of a lake more than thirty miles long and which would contain about six hundred thousand million gallons. This lake is to be created by damming up the stream in a gorge. It is located up in the Apache reservation. A road had to be built up to it at a cost of about a quarter of a million dollars. The road was built by the Apaches who, when they had nothing to do, had the reputation of being bad and troublesome Indians, as every energetic man who has nothing to do is apt to have. But put to work they proved the best road makers. Mr. Newell said, that he had ever known. Water for drinking had to be carried up to them, and they drank four gallons a day apiece. They didn't use water for any other purpose and therefore it was certain they drank that much. In the course of this work the government built its own cement works which proved a great direct advantage and a great indirect advantage by giving them cement for their other work at a very reasonable price, a little less than a dollar a barrel.

"It's pretty hot in the country where this work is being carried on. I have been asked a good many times since I have been here if I do not find it hot. I haven't experienced a hot day since I came here. I don't call it hot until it gets to be 120 in the shade, and there isn't any shade."

Mr. Newell showed pictures of the works on the Rio Grande and the Pecos rivers in Texas; of the project to divert the Gunnison river into the Uncompagne valley by tunnels through the mountains in Colorado. He showed pictures of the Truckee river project which will make of Nevada a great agricultural state; of a project in North Dakota where the land is flat and irrigation by gravity impossible, but by the discovery of deposits of lignite for fuel, water can be pumped for irrigation. Other projects in Idaho, Oregon, California and Washington were shown.

"One of the things that has interested me," he said, "was the height to which you pump water for irrigation here, three and four hundred feet and more. We seldom pump more than fifty feet, though we pump greater quantities than you."

The reclaimed lands are divided up into ten, twenty and thirty-acre homesteads, seldom larger. The effort is to divide them into such a size as experience shows would enable a family to

DEATH OF MRS. CAMPBELL-PARKER AT THE HOSPITAL



THE LATE MRS. SAMUEL PARKER.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Mrs. Samuel Parker died yesterday afternoon at the Queen's Hospital shortly after 2 o'clock, of heart failure, following a successful operation for cancer of the breast. The operation was had in the forenoon, and took the attention of the surgeons Drs. Judd, Hodgins and Waterhouse for over two hours. Mrs. Parker rallied from the operation shortly after noon and at 2 o'clock was apparently on the road to recovery, and had held a brief conversation with Col. Parker. Within five minutes Mrs. Parker passed away, a sudden change in her condition causing nurses and doctors to be called post-haste to her side. The remains were removed in the afternoon to the old Campbell homestead on Emma street, where they will rest until the funeral, which may not take place until about November 11 or 12, in order that two daughters may arrive from San Francisco.

The announcement of Mrs. Parker's death was a shock to the community. To many it was news even that Mrs. Parker was ill or had been taken to the hospital. But it was a greater shock to the family and friends when they learned of her sudden death, as the news had gone out that Mrs. Parker would recover. The family of the deceased was prostrated with grief and during the afternoon and evening intimate friends and a large number of Hawaiians, among whom were aged pensioners of Mrs. Parker's bounty, called at the Campbell homestead to offer their condolence.

So far from knowing that she was facing the crisis of her life, Mrs. Parker believed that she would be convalescent in a short time. On Friday she gave a luncheon for friends and she spoke then of the operation she would undergo the following day and said that she hoped she would be convalescent at an early date so that she could receive them at the hospital. On Friday afternoon she went to the hospital accompanied by Col. Parker, and was visited by her two daughters, the Princess Kawananakoa and Mrs. Walter Macfarlane. Yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock the daughters were at the hospital and left there for their homes, assured that their mother was getting along as well as could be expected. Upon them the shock fell with crushing force, and both were prostrated last night.

Cablegrams were sent to the Misses Muriel and Beatrice Campbell, who are attending school in California, and to Ernest Parker in San Francisco, and they, accompanied by Mrs. Cunha, will leave for Honolulu on the S. S. China arriving here November 9. Owing to Mrs. Parker having been one of the trustees of the Campbell Estate with J. O. Carter and Cecil Brown, a cablegram was sent last night to Europe

support itself in comfort and even acquire a moderate competence. The homesteads are small enough so that the farmer himself does practically all the work, with the aid of his family.

Farming by irrigation, Mr. Newell said, was not a lay man's kind of farming. The land had to be well cultivated and insect pests were numerous.

In Colorado and in Washington and Idaho and pretty nearly everywhere else, marketing problems had to be solved. From these regions fruit was hauled by wagon, river, railroad and ocean to the market in London. In orchards it had been found that as a rule a particular variety of fruit did best in a certain locality, and this was grown exclusively. In this way it was

to the latter, who is touring the world with his daughter and her friend Miss Ada Rhodes. They are supposed to be now in Germany.

Mrs. Samuel Parker was born in Lahaina, Maui, August 22, 1858. Her father was John Maipinepe and her mother Mary Kalakini. She resided in Lahaina until her marriage with the late James Campbell which occurred in the latter part of the 70's. She traveled in Europe with Mr. and Mrs. Turtan, the former being a partner of Mr. Campbell's. As Mrs. Campbell she had seven children of whom four survive her. They are Abigail, the Princess Kawananakoa; Alice, wife of Walter Macfarlane; Muriel, who becomes of age in the latter part of November, and Beatrice. On January 3, 1902, Mrs. Campbell married Col. Samuel Parker at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, Archbishop Reardon officiating with Bishop Montgomery assisting. Three days later her daughter Abigail married the late Prince David Kawananakoa at the same place and both couples went to Washington on their honeymoon.

Other relatives surviving Mrs. Parker are two sisters and a brother, Mrs. James Kauhane and John Bright (Maipinepe), of Honolulu, and Mrs. Otto Isenberg residing in Germany.

The death of Mrs. Parker leaves a vacancy in the board of trustees of the Campbell estate. This estate is worth between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. Mrs. Parker held a life interest in it, and was entitled to one-half the income, the other half being divided between the four daughters. Mrs. Parker's half reverting to the estate, the income will be divided among the heirs. Mrs. Parker is said to have left a very large estate, a private one, and independent of the Campbell holdings. Among the heirs to this estate will be the Princess Kapiolani, eldest daughter of Prince and Princess Kawananakoa, who was adopted several months ago by Mrs. Parker.

Mrs. Parker was a woman of kind impulses and her gifts aided many persons and institutions. She was generous in a quiet way and her benefactions have served to keep aged Hawaiians and people who have seen better days, in comfort. She was particularly anxious that sick Hawaiians should receive medical attention and many physicians could tell of patients in Kakaako, Kewalo, Kalihi, and in fact all over town, whom they have attended at Mrs. Parker's orders. She entertained on a lavish scale and the Campbell homestead has been the scene of social functions which vied with the levees of the days of the monarchy.

Midnight.—At a consultation of the family and friends it was decided to have the funeral next Wednesday, not waiting for the arrival of the children from the Coast.

possible to ship not by the case nor even by the carload but by the trainload.

In conclusion Mr. Newell said that he believed that in this Territory not only hundreds but thousands of acres could be reclaimed, especially above the cane belt which would afford homes for thousands of people in a delightful climate. Of course problems of marketing would have to be worked out. But these were no more difficult here than elsewhere. As in other reclamation regions they had had no difficulty in securing intelligent white men to take up the land and successfully cultivate it, so he did not believe that too great difficulty would be found in bringing here the same class of men.

THE MEETINGS HELD IN TOWN

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Everybody but Cathart got a boost at the big Republican rally held at the corner of Fort and Hotel street last night, which was attended by a big and attentive crowd. The meeting was lively if not particularly enthusiastic and this liveliness climaxed when Chairman Jack Lucas hopped off the platform and got a stranglehold on an interrupter in the crowd, requiring several friends and two policemen to break him loose.

It was the perennial question of the employment of Oriental labor that started this racket and also found the chairman and one of the orators contradicting each other on the platform, Bob Shingle being the orator in question. Mr. Shingle had "nailed a lie" that Orientals were being employed on Federal government works when Jack Lucas, the chairman, interrupted and cited the employment of a "bunch of Chinese, who are no more citizens than my boot is" on the Federal hospital work at the Settlement, "run by a scrub from the Custom House." Mr. Lucas referred several times to the scrub and his Chinese crew, whereupon someone in the crowd inquired as to the employment of some Japanese by the speaker. Then the fireworks started, resulting in a call for the hurry-up wagon and the arrest of the inquirer, while Lucas breathed heavily in his seat on the platform for some minutes. Then Shingle finished his speech.

Lewis Opened Meeting.

A. Lewis Jr. was the first speaker called upon, his address being on the necessity of harmony between the various branches of the government and the necessity of having a Senate, Legislature and Supervisory Board to work in sympathy with the Republican Executive appointed and working with a Republican President.

Cohen for a Business Policy.

Joe Cohen, the next speaker, treated the present political situation from a business standpoint, pointing out the advantages of having clear thinking and businesslike men in office rather than the entrusting of public affairs to those who had no business of their own or business experience to manage that of the public.

Mr. Cohen is fast developing into one of the best stump speakers of the county and made a good impression with his clear cut statements and sound practical views as expressed last night.

Judge Kingsbury on Partisanship.

Judge Kingsbury made the principal speech of the evening stating his belief in party politics and giving a number of reasons why, in his opinion, the principles of the Republican party made it the best of the two great parties and the one to which the majority of the thinking voters should belong. He paraphrased a famous toast by saying "the Republican party, may it always be right, but the Republican party, right or wrong." He did not believe that any Republican should kick over the traces when some one thing in his party management did not go right, nor attempt to ruin the party if he could not rule it, although the speaker explained afterwards that these sentiments were not to be taken as applying to the straight ticket locally.

He compared the policy of the Democratic candidate for Congress to the policy on which Tittlebat Titmouse had been elected, the policy being to promise each of everybody all of everything, although the Democratic promises did not go quite to that limit. All they promised was more land than there was. He thought McCandless' generosity was like the stuttering of a little boy, which only evidenced itself when he talked. At all other time it was not dangerous.

The speaker urged everyone to take a patriotic interest in politics, to join one of the two great parties and to see that the party he joined was the one of best principles and the party of progress.

Tired of the Campaign.

Judge George A. Davis was next called upon. He began an excellent address by expressing pleasure at the fact that the campaign would soon be over, because the campaign had been the bitterest one ever waged here, one not a credit to the people of Hawaii, and one, the repetition of which he hoped never to see.

The speaker stated that there were personal reasons why he should not go fully into a discussion of the local issues of the county fight, but he spoke earnestly of the necessity of the election of the Republican Delegate to Congress, whose election would be the sign that Hawaii did not desire to show ingratitude to the party that had done so much for her. He urged the election of a Republican Legislature, a Legislature of strong men who would uphold the hands of Governor Frear in the good work he was doing for the Territory.

He reassured the people on the question of government by commission, stating that such would never come. He urged the obliteration of any race

line or color line, stating that for nine years now the haoles and Hawaiians had worked together for the Territory and should continue to work together for statehood.

Castro Confident of Victory.

A. D. Castro predicted a sweeping party victory on Tuesday next, stating that there was no reason for thinking otherwise. The party had the record to justify the support of the people, and he counted on the intelligence of the people to recognize this.

Mr. Castro referred to the work the party had done to advance the agricultural interests of the islands and told how the Democratic and Home Rule members of the last House had wanted to cut out the appropriations for the Board of Agriculture and Forestry. "We can not rely on sugar alone for prosperity," he said, and advocated measures for the promotion of diversified industries.

Statehood in Ten Years.

R. W. Shingle made a hit by predicting that Hawaii would be a State of the Union within ten years, while if the people here showed that they knew how to govern themselves as well in the future as in the past, there need be no fear of government by commission. "If you want statehood, vote for Kūhiō and the Republican party, but if you want government by commission, vote for McCandless and the Democrats, because if you vote against the Republican party now, after what it has done for you, you will be taking the first step to show that you have not the wisdom to govern yourselves."

Shingle referred to an interview he had had with Captain Parks to show that no Orientals nor non-citizens were at work on local Federal works. It was at this juncture that he was interrupted by the chairman and somewhat of a mix-up resulted, although this was straightened out without any harm being done.

The chairman's speech was interesting and to the point. "There is a scrub in the custom house who is employing a bunch of Mongolians over at Molokai," he said. "This is an American citizens here, not a bunch of heathen doing us out of making an honest living and run by a scrub who doesn't deserve to be a citizen. There will be 10,000 men at Pearl Harbor and that will mean a city down there of thirty thousand people, and they will be American citizens and not a bunch of Chinese run by a scrub."

Long on Education.

E. A. C. Long made a good address on the work that the Republican party has done for the cause of education in Hawaii, referring to the appropriation of \$700,000 made last session for teachers' salaries and the large appropriations for new schools.

Towse Strong for Taft.

Ed. Towse predicted the election of Taft as President and based an appeal to the people here to support Kūhiō as Delegate on that prediction, stating that it was due Kūhiō, the Territory and the party that he be sent back to Washington to carry on the work he has done so much in starting.

In getting down to local issues, the speaker compared the three candidates for Mayor. Achi was a discredited person and unworthy of support, while Fern had not had the advantages to fit him for the position. Of the three, Lane was the logical Mayor and one who could fill the position creditably. It was necessary to elect a solid Republican delegation for the Legislature.

Of the three candidates for Sheriff, he said that Laukae was a perfect lady and Jarrett a good boy, but neither of them was fitted to play the man's part in the office, while Wise had been tried and found strong, courageous and eager to do his duty.

Mr. Towse was the last speaker, the chairman referring feelingly to the fact that Colonel Parker, who was to have spoken, was in sorrow and trouble, in which he had the sympathy of the community.

Three cheers were then called for and the meeting broke up.

Big Crowd at Waiwala.

An exceptionally large crowd collected at Waiwala last night for the Republican rally. People streamed in from the surrounding country until the space in front of the platform was black with humanity.

Andrew Cox was the first speaker and was forced to wait several minutes before the cheering subsided. He was followed by John Wise, who was also enthusiastically received. When Prince Cupid mounted the stump the applause was deafening and he was forced to wait a full five minutes before he could make himself heard.

A special train brought people in from Kahana, Punaluu, Haula, and Laie, while the special from Honolulu picked up crowds at each stop on the way to Waiwala.

Those present state that it was one of the most enthusiastic Republican rallies they have ever attended, and the reception of the candidates was quite overwhelming in every case.

OFFICIAL RAIN GAUGE.

A postal card from Hilo received yesterday shows the official rain gauge in the form of a cylinder resembling the smoke stack at Olua mill. The sign "Official rain gauge" is nailed to a coconut tree just under the branches and on a level with the top of the gauge. It is the work of a Japanese boy employed in the Hilo Drug store.

DO IT NOW.

Now is the time to get rid of your rheumatism. You can do so by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Nine cases out of ten are simply muscular rheumatism due to cold or chronic rheumatism, and yield to the vigorous application of this liniment. Try it. You are certain to be delighted with the quick relief which it affords. For sale at all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Ho Chan, a Chinese, was arrested on Saturday night on a warrant sworn to by Pohaku (w), in which he is charged with having threatened her life, flourishing a revolver before her and otherwise frightening her. Pohaku is Ho Chan's mother-in-law.